

6. Sopra due nuove specie di Crostacei parassiti.

Nota del Prof. S. Richiardi in Pisa.

L' autore fa una comunicazione alla Società intorno a due specie nuove di Crostacei parassiti, dei quali uno vive aderente alle arcate branchiali del pesce spada, ed appartiene al genere *Brachiella* Cuv. e si distingue dalle altre specie finora descritte, principalmente per la forma molto ramosa di appendici delle così dette braccia, o piedi mascellari del secondo paio, e dei due lobi laterali terminali dell' addome, per questi caratteri lo chiama *Brachiella ramosa*: la seconda specie vive nei seni e canali detti mucosi della testa dello *Stromateus fiatola* Lin. ed appartiene al genere *Philichthys* Steenst. è caratterizzato specialmente dalla forma ad uncino delle porzioni terminali delle quattro appendici della parte mediana globosa del corpo, rivolte verso la faccia dorsale dell' animale, e coperte di minutissime spine, dall' ospite la chiama *Philichthys fiatolae*; dice quindi che fino da due anni fa, in una sua pubblicazione, aveva espresso l' opinione che gli *Sphaerifer* appartenessero essi pure alla famiglia dei Filictidi, e dallo studio della loro organizzazione si era in seguito talmente persuaso della cosa, che, l' anno passato nel dare in una sua memoria il catalogo delle specie di questa famiglia oggidì conosciute, non ha titubato di ascriverveli, non ostante che mancasse ancora la prova, cioè fosse tuttora sconosciuto il maschio, avendo in seguito continuato le ricerche, ha avuto la fortuna di trovarlo, e siccome, nelle forme generali, non differisce da quello della specie tipica descritta dallo Steenstrup e delle molte altre da lui in questi ultimi anni illustrate, così furono confermate le sue previsioni, ed ora è bene stabilito che gli *Sphaerifer* sono veri Filictidi.

(Aus den Proc. verb. des Soc. Toscan. Sc. nat., Pisa.)

III. Mittheilungen aus Instituten, Gesellschaften etc.

1. Zoological Society of London,

16th Decbr. 1879. — The Secretary read a report on the additions that had been made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of November, amongst which special attention was called to a fine example of the King Penguin (*Aptenodytes Pennanti*), purchased November 14th. — Mr. H. Seebohm exhibited and made remarks on a collection of Birds made by Captain the Hon. G. C. Napier, in the valley of the Atreck, near the South-east corner of the Caspian Sea. — Mr. R. G. Wardlaw Ramsay exhibited a specimen of *Pericrocotus flammeus* in an abnormal state of plumage, obtained on the Neilgherry Hills in Southern India. — Mr. Sclater exhibited a small collection of birds from the island of Montserrat, West Indies, received from Mr. J. E. Sturge of that island. This collection, though small, was of much

interest, as nothing was previously known of the ornithology of Mountserrat. — Mr. T. Jeffrey Parker read a paper on the intestinal spiral valve in the genus *Ruia*. Mr. Parker showed that there were four types of valve exhibited in individuals of that genus, differing from one another in morphological characters, in the extent of absorption surface presented to the food, and in the resistance offered to the passage of food. — A communication was read from the Marquis de Folin on the Mollusca of the 'Challenger' Expedition of the genera *Parastrophia*, *Watsonia* and *Cocum*. — Professor W. H. Flower, LL. D., F. R. S., read a communication on the caecum of the Red Wolf (*Canis jubatus*), in which it was shown that that animal differed from the majority of the *Canidae* in possessing a very short and perfectly straight caecum. — A communication was read from Mr. Edward Bartlett containing a list of the Mammals and Birds collected by Mr. Thomas Waters in South East Betsileo, Madagascar. The collection contained a new species of Rodent belonging to the genus *Nesomys*, and two new species of Birds of the genera *Cypselus* and *Zapornia*. — Dr. A. Günther, F. R. S., read the description of a new species of Dwarf Antelope, obtained by Dr. Kirk near Brava in the South Somali country. Dr. Günther proposed for this new species the name of *Neotragus Kirki*. — A communication was read from Mr. Martin Jacoby containing the descriptions of new species of Phytophagous Coleoptera. — A communication was read from Professor J. Reay Greene, F. Z. S., on a remarkable Medusa (*Charybdaea haplonema*), from Santa Catharina, Brazil. — Mr. Edward R. Alston read a description of a skull of a Chamois with four horns, which had been exhibited at a previous meeting of the Society. — Mr. Henry Seebohm read a paper on certain obscure species of Siberian, Indian and Chinese Thrushes. — P. L. Sclater, Secretary.

2. Linnean Society of London.

15th January, 1880. — Mr. A. J. Hewett exhibited and made remarks on a common web or community of Cocoons from Old Calabar and of the moths of the genus *Anaphe* which had issued from the Cocoons. — The tibia and tarsus of a specimen of *Dinornis maximus* got 4 feet from the surface at Omaru N. Z. was shown on behalf of Mr. Jos. Forsyth. — A paper was read »On the Birds and mammals introduced into New Zealand by Mr. H. M. Brewer Hon. Secr. Wanganni Acclim. Soc. N. Z. The author refers to Dr. Bullers work on the N. Z. Avifauna as not written too soon; for the rapid disappearance of many highly interesting forms is to be deplored. The N. Z. Owl, *Ninox*? it seems kills many of the Finches and other small birds introduced, but nevertheless quite a long list of British songsters, Game and other birds have been successfully established. Indeed Pheasants in some districts abound. Though there are no active volcanoes yet occasionally there is a tremor of the ground, and at such times the cock pheasants set up a continuous crow either of defiance or fear? Partridges thrive better in the Canterbury Province than in the north island. — Near Nelson herds of Red Deer are now seen on the hills. Hares have increased too rapidly; and the female in N. Z. is said to have 6 and 7 young at a birth. Kangaroos and various other mammals have likewise been imported, and facts mentioned bearing on some of these show that their presence is not altogether an immigated blessing to the farmer colonists. — J. Murie.

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